

Executive Summary

The Forest, Its Purpose and Direction

Forests provide immense and diverse values to the citizens of California. They supply many outputs that we use and enjoy, including clean water, fish and wildlife, and forest products. They are also increasing in importance as a destination for recreational activity.

Given that only 13 percent of the North Coast bioregion is in reserves, public and private working landscapes are both key elements in strategies to restore once rare components of the ecosystems as well as the basis for sustainable forest, grazing, and agricultural operations. The majority of public wildlands in the North Coast region of California are set aside as reserves and parks to preserve rare ecosystems and wild areas. Demonstration State Forests, by contrast, are public lands that by legislative mandate have a unique and distinctly different purpose from parks and wilderness areas. Demonstration State Forests are mandated to conduct research, demonstration, and education on sustainable forestry practices using active forest management, including periodic timber harvests. Management of the Demonstration State forests is required to address values relating to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries, and aesthetic enjoyment.

While still the number three timber-producing state in the nation, California is also home to a very large population with strong interests in environmental protection. Given the often controversial role of logging and timber production in California, the Demonstration State Forests fill a unique niche to advance research, demonstration, and education on sustainable forestry practices. The State Forests fill an important role in helping maintain California's leading role as an innovator in solutions to difficult resource management challenges.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection manages approximately 71,000 acres of Demonstration State Forests, on behalf of the public. Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF), a 48,652-acre redwood/Douglas-fir forest located in Mendocino County between Fort Bragg and Willits, is the largest and most active.

JDSF is a unique forest research site on the West Coast. It accommodates multiple objectives including sustainable forestry, maintaining multiple long-term research installations, conducting large scale studies with a landscape level focus, providing large areas for threatened and endangered species protection, and maintaining a broad diversity of different forest successional stages in order to remain relevant as a research site. Research forests are often limited in the kind of experiments they can undertake by virtue of their modest size. New priorities in forestry research, exemplified by climate change and carbon sequestration, increasingly focus on a landscape level of detail and attempt to address the complexity of ecosystem functions. Accommodating large scale studies, which sometimes require several treatments and control units, can require thousands of acres. JDSF is the only public forest property in the State with the size and legislative mandate to meet all of these objectives.

JDSF's management direction derives directly from legislative statutes, regulations, and policies set by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (see Appendix I for details). Board policy describes Jackson and three of the other Demonstration State Forests as "commercial timberland areas managed by professional foresters who conduct programs in timber management, recreation, demonstration, and investigation in conformance with detailed management plans," (Board Policy 0351.1). More specifically, Board policy states that the primary purpose of JDSF is to conduct innovative demonstrations, experiments, and education in forest management; that timber production will be the primary land use on JDSF, and that recreation is recognized as a secondary but compatible land use on JDSF (Board Policy 0351.2). Further noteworthy policy directions that guide JDSF management include:

- Research and demonstration projects shall include silviculture, mensuration, logging methods, economics, hydrology, protection, and recreation. Research and demonstration projects shall be

directed to the needs of the general public, small forest landowners, timber operators, and the timber industry.

- Conduct periodic field tours to exhibit State forest activities and accomplishments to forest industry, small forest landowners, relevant public agencies, and the general public; and disseminate information to these audiences.
- Consult with and solicit the cooperation of the State universities and colleges, USDA Forest Service, and other public and private agencies in conducting studies requiring special knowledge.
- Cooperate with the Department of Parks and Recreation in establishing on JDSF, adjacent to the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center, forest management demonstration areas that are compatible with recreation for educational purposes.

In 1947, JDSF was established predicated upon declining volumes of old growth timber and the fact that a large acreage of potentially productive timberland in California was not producing a satisfactory growth of young timber. At that time, there was no requirement to restock the land after removing the timber. Early management within the State Forest was conducted with the intent of demonstrating forest management methods that would achieve satisfactory regeneration, demonstrate a high level of productivity, and be financially viable for landowners with differing levels of skilled labor and investment capital. JDSF was purchased from a private timber company in the late 1940s, with most of the area having been previously harvested. The Forest has continued to build inventory over the past decades, and forest growth continues to exceed planned harvest by a considerable margin.

In the decades that have followed the establishment of JDSF, many changes have taken place that have increased the complexity of forest management and have threatened to substantially reduce the land base available for active forest management. In addition, concerns over the habitat needs of fish and wildlife have increased dramatically as development pressures and habitat impacts have caused the populations of many species to decline substantially. Pressures to devote forest land to other, potentially more financially attractive options, such as subdivision and development, continue to build. The CDF Fire and Resource Assessment Program estimates that 20,000 acres of forest per year in California make a transition from unfragmented forests to areas with enough interspersed homes to alter wildlife habitats, natural hydrologic regimes and introduce new fire risks. Recent bonds passed by California voters as well as endangered habitat driven mitigation fees may begin to offer new opportunities for long term forestland owners to financially benefit from the ecosystem services their lands can provide in addition to a sustainable supply of timber.

Further, California now imports over 70 percent of its forest products from other states and regions of the world where environmental protection levels on forest lands are often below those of the State. Demonstrating economically and environmentally sustainable forestry in California would also ensure that social benefits of employment and business opportunities occur in California rather than in more distant regions. Maintaining relatively high wage natural resource and manufacturing jobs in areas far removed from the major metropolitan areas is key for equitable economic prosperity.

Given these current circumstances, there is a need to demonstrate that forest management is a viable enterprise and that maintaining forest land is extremely important, in terms of, watersheds, habitat values, and forest management. Thus, JDSF has potential to serve as a demonstration of the viability of forest management for California's timberland owners.

The Mendocino County economy has been, and will continue to be, heavily influenced by the logging and forest products industries. As the level of local logging has steadily decreased in Mendocino County, the relative economic contribution potential of JDSF has increased, in terms of both direct and indirect employment, tax revenues, and other related economic effects. Each 10 million board foot increment in harvest from JDSF would generate and estimated 160 jobs, \$4.3 million in local wages, and \$184,000 in local tax revenue.

Significant gaps remain in our knowledge of forest ecosystem functions as well as the interactions between management activities and ecosystem functions. JDSF can provide important opportunities for

pure and applied research in these and other areas. Important applied research areas include testing potential regulatory measures for protecting forest ecosystem functions, or for testing potential restoration approaches. These projects will be conducted on a multi-agency basis (e.g., Department of Fish and Game, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, National Marine Fisheries Service, USDA Forest Service Pacific-Southwest Experiment Station). Multi-agency grant funding will be sought for these projects.

There is great potential to develop a broad range of conditions within the Forest, thus providing the opportunity to create a living forest laboratory available for research and demonstration. Under this management plan, the State Forest will be managed to maintain and restore natural ecological processes, providing opportunities to conduct research and demonstration on the compatibility of such goals with a high level of forest growth and timber production. The scientific community recognizes that landscape-level patterns are extremely important. The Forest must represent a broad spectrum of conditions, including older forest structure, healthy connected stream systems and associated riparian zones, and a range of habitat and structure conditions in order to meet research needs and maintain ecosystem health.

As one means of demonstrating resource sustainability practices, JDSF will seek certification of its forest management under the programs of the Forest Stewardship Council and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

This Management Plan accomplishes the goals of synthesizing the knowledge of current resource conditions on JDSF¹, articulating the desired future structure of the Forest, and defining how we plan to get to that future condition. It will guide forest management in a number of key areas – research and demonstration, sustainable forestry operations, monitoring and research, road management, recreational opportunities, and protection and restoration of wildlife habitat.

Research and Demonstration

The Department intends to manage JDSF, as well as the rest of the Demonstration State Forest system, as a demonstration of sustainable forest management, as directed by statute and Board policy, which includes production of forest products and values related to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries, and aesthetic values. This approach will create and maintain a diverse forest laboratory available for research on a vast array of subjects. Informational needs associated with forest management are very large and changing. Clients for research results and demonstration efforts are expanding beyond the traditional clientele group of small and industrial forestland owners to include nonprofit and governmental entities interested in restoration of a wide range of forest resources. Research on JDSF should include applied research on a variety of topics (see discussion below), as well as basic research in such areas ecological forest processes.

At JDSF, the above considerations underscore the importance of maintenance or creation of a varied forested landscape, while being mindful of the need to remain relevant to the informational needs associated with management of forestlands. For these reasons, the following become key factors in a long-term research plan:

- Increasing quantification of the forest (e.g., a wide range of biological information).
- Creation of a varied landscape while managing in accordance with approved management plans.
- Paying close attention to experimental design and the detailed documentation and quantification of changes due to treatments.

1: See also the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Jackson Demonstration State Forest Management Plan (California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, December 2005).

- Development and strengthening of cooperative relationships with university, governmental, and nongovernmental research institutions.
- Pursuing opportunities to secure research funding from a wide range of grant and other sources.
- Utilization of the Internet to make large quantities of data and research results available to the research community, forest landowners, and other interested parties.
- Continued and increasing monitoring of various aspects of the forest environment to enable assessment of trends and conditions. Efforts will be made to move away from qualitative assessments to scientifically defensible quantitative tests of individual practice effectiveness. This adaptive management feedback loop will provide a mechanism to alter existing and proposed management practices where necessary.

Increasing resource allocation to each of these activities over time will be key to the ultimate effectiveness of the state forest system. CDF's intent is to accomplish this through internal funding, grants, and cooperative arrangements with various partners.

Forest staff has identified a number of research priorities for the planning period that will be considered together with priorities identified by other sources. These include:

- Quantitative assessment of the effectiveness of the delineated upland and riparian corridors in providing habitat and expanding the forest occupancy for identified species of concern.
- Carbon sequestration as a management option, including the economic and social benefits in mitigating the greenhouse effect.
- Develop partnerships and fund research giving priority to information gaps such as below-ground carbon cycles, fog drip utilization by tree and understory plants, methods to hasten development of older forest structure, and climatic tolerances of species.
- Research on the short-term and long-term costs and effectiveness of various forest resource protection measures.
- Fisheries studies that include channel habitat, population dynamics, and off site conditions.
- Young stand management that includes stocking level and precommercial thinning studies.
- Riparian zone wildlife habitat relationship studies that include topics such as stream buffer enhancement and maintenance, and relationships between forest cover, wildlife connectivity corridors and wildlife population trends.
- Watershed management that includes sediment yield, stream discharge, sediment sources, road abandonment, watershed rehabilitation, and harvest reentry studies.
- Upland zone wildlife and plant relationships that include habitat relationships, forest fragmentation, edge effects, connectivity and forest corridors.
- Investigation of optimal element and spatial configurations of structural elements retained during timber harvesting activities.
- Approaches to speeding up development of older forest or late seral forest characteristics in second-growth stands.
- Public education on forest resources, technologies and issues.
- Forest growth model development that includes gathering data for and improving existing models (CRYPTOS).
- Forest data systems development for creating, improving and maintaining a data bank on existing and new data that include both database and GIS data layers.

With potentially conflicting demands for research and demonstration existing, an ongoing process for identification of needs, prioritization, and allocation of funding is necessary. The Demonstration State Forest Advisory Group, appointed by the CDF director, will provide overview and assist in the identification and prioritization of research and demonstration projects in order to provide appropriate representation for the public, timberland owners, resource professionals, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, state and local government, and state forest management staff.

CDF and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection are currently working to develop (1) a new research advisory body to provide scientific and technical guidance regarding forest research and (2) a JDSF advisory group with an emphasis on local issues. CDF anticipates that these bodies will be established during the first quarter of 2007.

Desired Future Conditions and Planned Management

The JDSF Management Plan establishes Desired Future Conditions or targets for management. The central goal is not a particular level of timber harvest or a preferred method of harvesting but a set of forest structures that represent the full breadth of forest conditions. Given the current low level of older forest in the redwood region, a significant portion of the structural goals are oriented towards accelerating the development of older forest structures. The plan specifies healthy, functional ecosystems, emulation of natural processes, and broad diversity of forest structures and habitats, while recognizing that humans are an integral part of the ecosystem. Utilizing a diverse set of silvicultural systems (including reserves with little or no management) is just one of the management tools to be used to help achieve these Desired Future Conditions. The Plan emphasizes that restoration and maintenance of functioning systems is of high priority. A range of watershed management measures is required to reduce negative inputs to streams (such as fine sediment) and improve positive inputs (such as large woody debris). The Plan includes an aggressive road management plan and includes provisions to develop substantial areas of older forest structure and to recruit large woody debris, snags, and other characteristics of healthy, natural forest ecosystems.

This Management Plan presents a workable approach to create and maintain multiple seral stages, along with important structural habitat elements. It preserves all existing old-growth groves, augmenting most of them to provide large, contiguous areas of older forest habitat. It provides for recruitment of late seral habitat in the Mendocino Woodlands Special Treatment Area, upper Russian Gulch, and lower Big River, as well as along all Class I and II streams. It also provides for a broad corridor of forest with the structural characteristics of older forest that extends from the west to the east and the north to the south. The Plan protects individual large old-growth trees and smaller residual old-growth trees with unique habitat attributes. And it sets goals for increased structure retention of snags, downed logs, and large green trees and their associated biodiversity values.

Planned harvest actions are set to achieve desired forest structural conditions, not simply to cut current growth or generate revenues. Careful application of silvicultural systems over space and time will achieve these conditions while also ensuring high growth rates and accumulation of high volumes of timber. Under this Plan, standing timber volumes (or "inventory") will continue to build over time, while providing a significant contribution to the local economy through the harvest and processing of timber.

JDSF has achieved a significant expansion of recreational facilities over the past 15 years, and this Plan proposes to maintain a rustic outdoor recreational experience, with expansion of the trail system to create more hiking and mountain biking opportunities, including a long main trail through the Older Forest Structure Zone. The Plan also proposes the completion of a user-needs study to guide future recreational development that is compatible with activities and the demonstration of forest management. Also, the Plan calls for Forest staff to meet and consult with local recreational users and user groups to obtain advice and collaboration on the management of recreational resources. It encourages the direct involvement of Forest users in trail design and maintenance.

The Plan sets realistic monitoring goals and establishes an adaptive management framework. "Adaptive management" refers to a strategy where management outcomes are monitored and compared to established management goals. Where outcomes are found to not meet the goals, management actions will be changed to better achieve the goals.

The analysis used to develop the Management Plan was driven by simultaneous consideration of the multiple goals and objectives identified for JDSF. Areas of special concern that contain unique resource

values were first identified (Appendix II) and optimal management regimes were tailored to the resource values of each (Chapter 3). Special concern areas contain unique resource values, including rare habitats (such as pygmy forest), habitat for species of concern (such as Marbled Murrelet), riparian areas, older forest structure zone, late seral development areas, recreational areas, areas near residences and State Parks, research areas, water supplies, and sensitive slopes.

With the special concern areas identified, a plan was formulated to maintain or enhance ecological functions in all areas, to create diverse forest types, to produce high levels of sustainable timber growth, and to create the diverse range of forest structures, from early to late successional, required to realize a high quality research and demonstration program. The forest was divided into management areas roughly corresponding to watershed boundaries. Each watershed area not covered by special concern areas was designated to receive a range of potential management regimes designed to accomplish the goals identified in the Management Plan. Some watershed areas will be selectively harvested, while others will incorporate a component (in limited cases, a significant component) of even-aged management dispersed in time and space to maintain a variety of forested habitats. Still other watershed areas may be left unmanaged for short or long periods to act as controls for experiments.

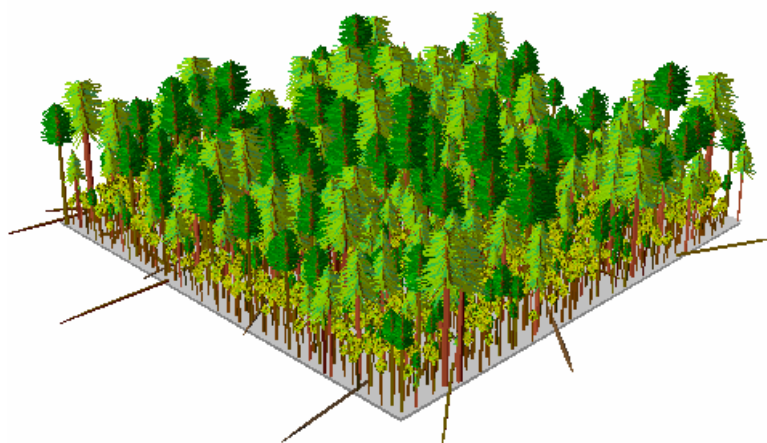
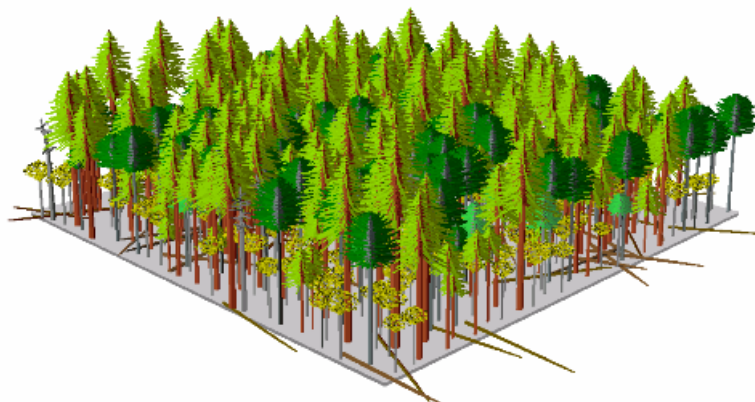
The tables below summarize planned silvicultural systems and the forest structure conditions that the Plan sets out to develop on JDSF over time. One-third of the forest is designated for older or late seral forest conditions. The illustrations provide an indicator of what the different structure conditions will look like.

Table 1A. Planned Distribution of Silvicultural Methods.

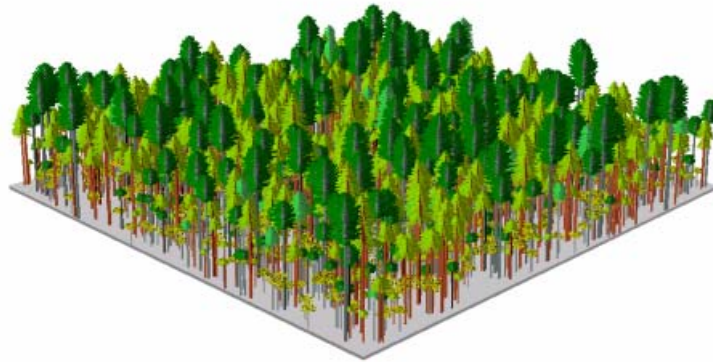
Silvicultural Method	Acres	Percent of Forest Acres
No Harvest (old growth groves, pygmy forest, cypress groups, Conservation Camps)	1,350	3
Late seral development prescriptions	15,801	33
Uneven-aged; single tree or cluster selection	8,933	18
Uneven-aged; group selection or single tree/cluster selection	7,325	15
Uneven-aged or even-aged;* single tree/cluster selection, group selection, variable retention, two-aged or one-aged	12,788	26
Unclassified [research areas (variable silvicultural treatments) and power line right-of-way]	2,455	5
Total	48,652	100
*Clearcutting for purposes of research, demonstration, or addressing problematic conditions for regeneration limited to a cumulative maximum of 100 acres (or 0.2 % of Forest area) per decade. Up to an additional 400 acres (or 0.8 % of Forest area) may be clearcut per decade, but only for specific research purposes that cannot be reasonably met through any other method. Total area receiving even-aged silvicultural treatments may not exceed 2,700 acres per decade (or 5.5% of Forest area).		

Table 1B. Desired Future Forest Structure Conditions.

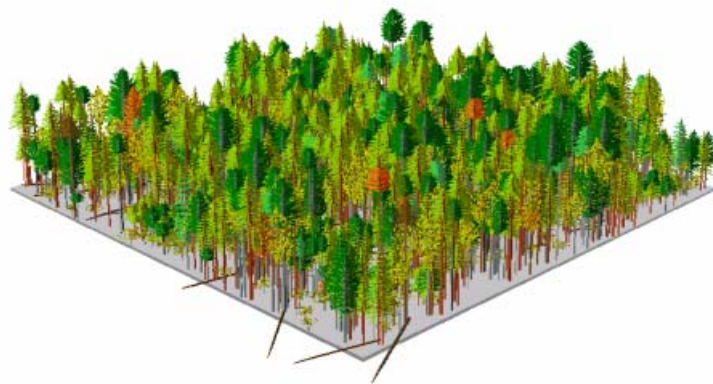
Forest Structure Condition	Percent of Forest Acres
Late Seral or old-growth	15-25
Older Forest Structure Zone	10-20
Mature and large trees	5-15
Mixed age and size	30-40
Regeneration and pole-size younger trees	10-20
No specific structure assigned	0-10

Late seral:**Older Forest Structure Zone:**

Mature and Large Trees:



Mixed Age and Size:



Regeneration and Pole-size Younger Trees:



The broad range of forest conditions or habitat types discussed above is essential not only for wildlife diversity, but also for providing a wide range of conditions for research and demonstration activities. Within each management regime, there is wide latitude for variation in timing and type of silvicultural practices applied during on-the-ground implementation. Under the management direction included in this Plan, the anticipated average annual harvest levels during the next decade will be about 20 million board feet per year, equivalent to less than half the total annual growth increment, or about one percent of inventory on an annual basis.

There are four management situations where herbicides have been used in the past at JDSF. The Management Plan would eliminate two management uses of herbicides (road maintenance related treatment of native vegetation and reforestation treatments that target native shrubs) and significantly limit use for the remaining two management purposes (control of hardwoods to adjust conifer/hardwood stocking ratios and control of invasive weed species as part of an Integrated Weed Management program). A total ban on herbicide use would compromise the research and demonstration value of the Forest and could result in adverse environmental consequences, such as expansion of the area, on and off of the Forest, occupied by invasive species. Herbicides and other vegetation control methods may be used in individual research and demonstrations that are scientifically designed.

In an operational context, herbicides will be used only after consideration of the scope of the problem, opportunities to effectively manage the situation, and available alternatives and their potential effectiveness, costs, and risks. JDSF staff will seek opportunities to reduce risk by selecting appropriate herbicide formulations and application techniques, as well as taking additional precautions.

Adjusting the conifer/hardwood stocking ratios utilizing herbicides will be limited to specific reforestation situations on the east side of the Forest. On the east side of the forest where tanoak is now, or will be post harvest, negatively affecting native conifer establishment and growth during regeneration, treatments may be undertaken using a range of techniques for short- and long-term objectives. These stands will retain long-term at least 15% of the basal area in hardwoods in a range of sizes. Herbicides may be used to decrease native hardwoods only when other options: are prohibitively expensive, dramatically increase fuel loading, are overly damaging to conifer regeneration, or are not likely to be successful.

Integrated Weed Management would consider herbicides as a possible treatment for invasive plant species only under limited conditions. No application would be undertaken unless it is part of a long-term ecological based management approach. This program will utilize a combination of control methods evaluated for environmental safety and effectiveness. Environmental and public safety as well as aesthetics will be part of the decision process for selecting specific treatments.

Implementation

A very important element of the Plan to protect and enhance the resources of the Forest will be the effective management of the road system (Appendix V). The road system serves as the main point of public contact with the forest, and also serves as the conduit for management activities, including the transportation of staff, researchers, equipment, and forest products. Important elements of the road management plan include a road inventory, priority setting for improvements, maintenance provisions, construction standards, and a decommissioning schedule for roads in poor locations that result in ecological damage.

Recreational opportunities are recognized as an important and compatible use within the Forest. A significant degree of improvement in recreational management is proposed (Chapter 3,), including an increase in trails for use by hikers, equestrians, and bicyclists. More and better signs will help direct visitors to the campgrounds and day-use facilities, while maintaining a rustic outdoor experience. Production and distribution of enhanced Forest road and trail maps and information brochures will increase public awareness of and access to recreational opportunities. Trails and associated infrastructure such as benches, erosion control structures, and small bridges will be added with the intent, in part, to create a more extensive trails system, particularly within the areas of the forest designated for

OFSZ, late-seral development, and old growth. The state forest will work closely with various user groups interested in cooperating in the design, implementation, and stewardship of a more extensive recreational facilities system. A user-needs survey is planned to keep the forest managers informed of the needs of the public. Adjustments in the recreation plan may occur following completion of the survey.

The research and demonstration program may be augmented by the creation of a Forest Learning Center, a place where the public can come to learn more about forest ecology and management. The Learning Center is expected to attract greater numbers of scientists to do important research work on the Forest. In addition to on-site facilities, the Center also will use the internet to allow for remote access to an increasing range of digital and video information. This outcome would be aided by the Plan's intent to maintain a viable outdoor laboratory by managing the forest to create diverse forest stand and habitat conditions (see Chapter 4). Research priorities will be set through consultation with CDF staff; the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection; designated advisory entities; various colleges, universities, and other research institutions; forestry extension specialists; forest landowners; resource professionals; local parties; and the general public.

One of the most important elements of the Plan is the provision for a monitoring and adaptive management feedback system (Chapter 5). Knowledge gained will be continually re-evaluated, and management actions will be modified as necessary in response to the results that are observed. This approach will help to keep the Plan implementation in step with new science and management techniques. Elements to be monitored include streams, habitats, botanical resources, forest growth, selected fish and wildlife species, recreational uses, timber production, and roads.

Protection and Restoration of the Environment

As described in part above, the Management Plan contains numerous elements to protect and restore environmental conditions on JDSF. Key Plan elements to these ends include:

- Creation of a contiguous 6,514-acre corridor, extending across JDSF from west to east and north to south, composed of Older Forest Structure Zone, Old Growth Reserves, and Late Seral Development Areas.
- Management of riparian zones on Class I and II streams for the development of late successional habitat and the recruitment and placement of large woody debris.
- Conduct of an Accelerated Road Management Plan to survey road conditions, identify steps needed to improve or decommission, set priorities for improvements and decommissioning, and then implement these changes in priority order.
- Marbled Murrelets and their habitat will be addressed in part through recruitment of late successional habitat along Class I and Class II streams, designation of Upper Russian Gulch (Murrelets have been detected in Lower Russian Gulch on State Park property) as a Late Seral Development Areas, and a proposed multi-agency assessment process to further assess the best approach to recruiting and protecting potential Murrelet habitat on JDSF.
- Restriction of clearcutting to a cumulative maximum of 100 acres (or 0.2 % of Forest area) per decade and only for purposes of research, demonstration, or addressing problematic conditions for regeneration. Up to an additional 400 acres (or 0.8 % of Forest area) may be clearcut per decade, but only for specific research purposes that cannot be reasonably met through any other method.
- Total area receiving even-aged silvicultural treatments may not exceed 2,700 acres per decade (or 5.5% of Forest area).
- Designation of 33% of the forest for maintenance or development of a range of older forest conditions. All old growth groves and aggregations will be protected.
- During the first decade of Plan implementation, harvest is projected to be less than half of growth.

- Specific measures for the protection of species of concern, including salmonids, Northern Spotted Owl, Marbled Murrelet, Osprey, Northern Goshawk, and Sonoma red tree vole.
- Measures for the recruitment and protection of snags and down wood to provide wildlife habitat benefits.
- Assessment of slope stability, restrictions on operations on steep and/or unstable slopes, and utilization of a Certified Engineering Geologist.
- Expanding staff to include professionals in disciplines such as wildlife biology, botany, fisheries biology, geology, and hydrology, pending necessary budget authority, which the department has committed to seeking.
- Planned discussions with neighboring conservation-oriented landowners (The California Department of Parks and Recreation and the Conservation Fund) about how to manage the collectively-owned 70,000-acre landscape for protection and restoration of environmental conditions

Consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the environmental conditions and functions of the Forest have been described and discussed in detail in the Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Draft Jackson Demonstration State Forest Management Plan (California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, December 2005), the <<<cite the recirculated document to be prepared>>>, and <<<cite the Final Environmental Impact Report to be prepared>>>. These programmatic documents also evaluate the potential environmental impacts from implementation of this Plan. Impact mitigations and additional management measures identified in these CEQA documents have been directly included in this Plan or are incorporated by reference. The Final EIR concluded that implementation of this Plan would not result in significant adverse environmental impacts and identified a number of beneficial effects that would result from implementation.

The FEIR cited above is a programmatic EIR, thus, it is important to note that many of the activities conducted under this Plan will be subject to further CEQA evaluation at the project level. The project level CEQA documents typically will “tier” to the Final EIR.